

2. *Malacocinclla abbotti obscurior*, n. subsp.

Type.—U. S. N. M. no. 333912, adult male, collected at Khao Sa Bap (lat. $12^{\circ}35'$ N., long. $102^{\circ}15'$ E.), Chanthaburi Province, southeastern Siam, on October 25, 1933, by Hugh M. Smith (original number 6545).

Diagnosis.—Separable in series from *M. a. rufescentior* by having the coloration of the crown, especially anteriorly, darker and more olivaceous; by having the remaining upperparts equally rufescent, but decidedly deeper in tone; and by having the rufescent of the underparts (excepting the white throat and abdomen) slightly brighter and deeper.

Range.—Southeastern Siam.

Remarks.—Twenty-five winter-taken adults of *obscurior* have been examined.

3. *Malacocinclla abbotti williamsoni*, n. subsp.

Type.—U. S. N. M. no. 324357, adult male, collected at Sathani Pak Chong, eastern Siam

at lat. $14^{\circ}40'$ N., long. $101^{\circ}25'$ E., on November 16, 1929, by Hugh M. Smith (original number 3457).

Diagnosis.—Like *M. a. obscurior* in the dark coloration of the crown but easily distinguishable from it in series by having the remaining upperparts olivaceous brown, but slightly suffused with rufescent, and by having the underparts (except the white throat and abdomen) more lightly washed with a paler ferruginous.

From *M. a. abbotti*, which it resembles beneath, *williamsoni* is separable by the deeper tone of the more olivaceous-brown upperparts and the darker coloration of the crown.

Range.—Eastern Siam and Laos (Vientiane).

Remarks.—This race is named in honor of Sir Walter J. F. Williamson, C.M.G., the well-known student of Siamese ornithology.

Eleven winter-taken adults of *williamsoni* have been examined.

ZOOLOGY.—*Two new millipeds of Jamaica*.¹ H. F. LOOMIS, Coconut Grove, Fla.

Late in January and early in February, 1937, Dr. E. A. Chapin, curator of insects, United States National Museum, collected insects and members of lower groups in Jamaica. The millipeds included in this collection were sent to me for identification, there being eight species of which two appear to be undescribed, one representing a new generic type. These two new millipeds are here described and the previously known species in the collection listed. All specimens have been deposited in the National Museum.

Glomeridesmus angulosus, n. sp.

One male (type) and six other specimens in bottle labeled only "Sifting fern gully, Feb. 2," but probably collected at Moneague, where other collecting was done the same day.

Diagnosis.—This is the smallest West Indian species of the genus and has the posterior corners of more of the caudal segments produced into acute angles than any other species. The last male legs also are distinctive.

Description.—Length of largest specimen, a female, with 21 segments, 4 mm, width 1 mm;

largest male, with 20 segments, 3 mm long. The generally dark color of living animals probably is almost entirely derived from the internal organs showing through the quite transparent and colorless body wall noticeable in preserved specimens.

The pit behind each antenna is circular and not opened on any side, nor is the antennal socket opened behind or below although there is a depression below it as in the Haitian *G. jenkinsi* Loomis.

From segment 12 or 13 to segment 19 inclusive the posterior corners are increasingly produced into acute angles as shown in Fig. 1.

Basal joint of the legs with posterior margin minutely serrate. Pleurae with about three transverse ridges in front, the back margin smooth but with 6 to 8 minute, short, projecting setae; inner posterior corner acute. Penultimate legs of male with basal joints directed outward, the three terminal ones bent caudad. Last male legs with only the two terminal joints projecting beyond the penultimate legs, modified as shown in Fig. 2.

Siphonophora robusta Chamberlin

A female, apparently of this species from Moneague, station 370, February 2.

¹ Received January 16, 1948.

***Rhinocricus sabulosus* Pocock**

A female from Moneague, station 370, February 2, and several specimens from "under dung" at Mocho, February 16.

***Rhinocricus solitarius* Pocock**

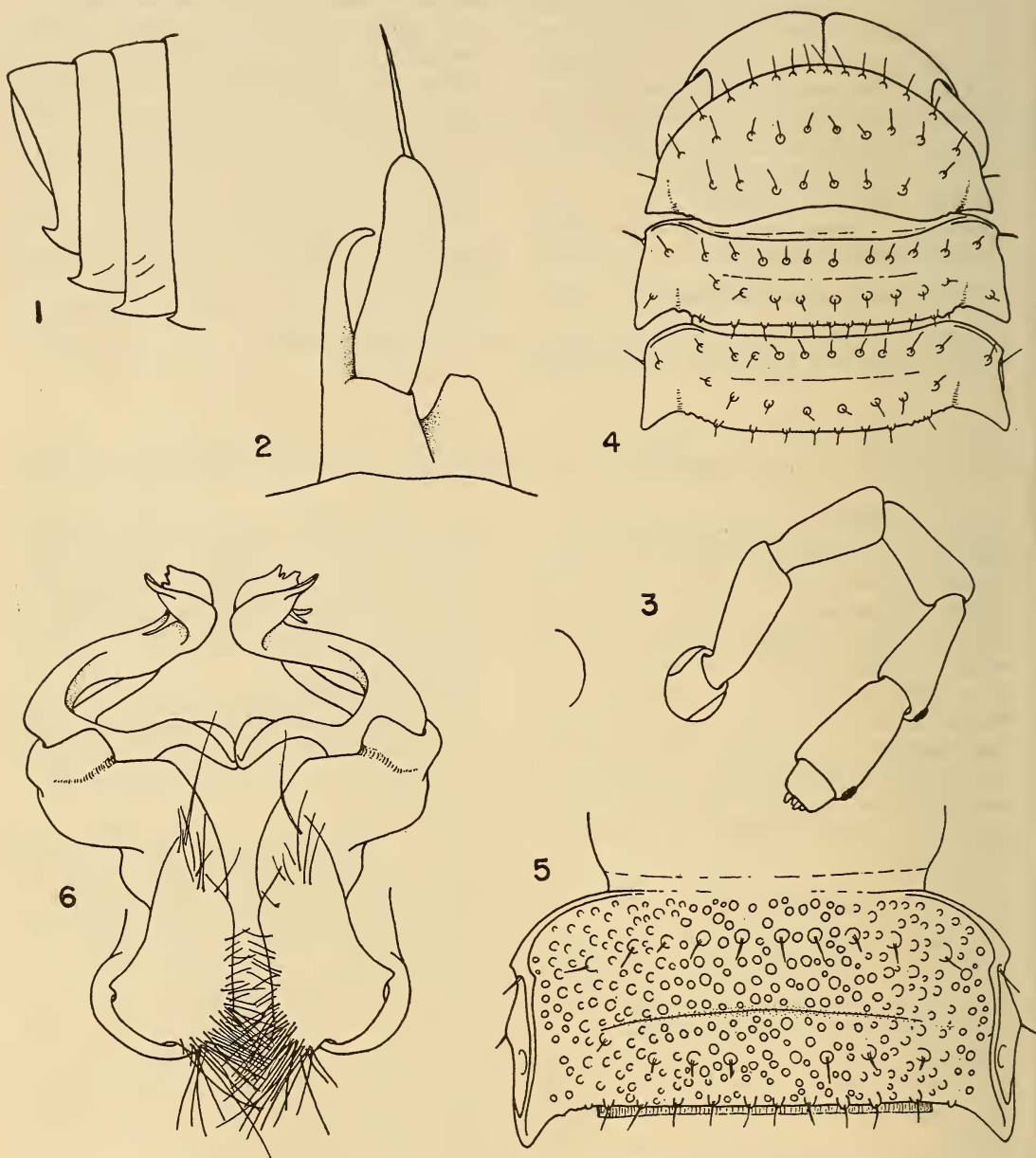
A male collected with *R. sabulosus* above.

***Rhinocricus* sp.**

A young specimen from near White Horses, station 386, February 6.

***Spirostrophus naresi* (Pocock)**

Numerous specimens from Bath St. Thomas, February 6 and 8.



FIGS. 1-2.—*Glomeridesmus angulosus*, n. sp.: 1, Segments 16 to 20, lateral view; 2, two apical joints of last male leg on left side, ventral view over penultimate leg.

FIGS. 3-6.—*Xaymacia granulata*, n. sp.: 3, Antenna and part of opposite socket; 4, head and first penultimate three segments, the nonsetiferous tubercles not shown; 5, segment 9 of male showing typical dorsal sculpture; 6, gonopods, ventral view.

Xaymacia, n. gen.

Genotype.—*Xaymacia granulata*, n. sp.

Diagnosis.—From the shape of the gonopods it does not appear that this genus has any close relatives in the known chelodesmid fauna of the West Indies or the mainland surrounding the Caribbean area. The ornamentation of the dorsum is not duplicated in other members of the family in the region.

Description.—Body of the size and proportions of the common *Orthomorpha coarctata* (Saussure) with which species specimens were collected in several localities. Males more slender and with the dorsum flatter than females. Dorsum thickly granulate in addition to three transverse series of slightly larger setose tubercles on segments 1 to 19, inclusive.

Head large, as wide as segment 1; a strong sulcus on the vertex; antennae separated by little more than the diameter of one of the sockets, geniculate at joint 4; joints 5 and 6 with a group of sensory hairs on the outer side near apex.

Produced posterior corners of lateral keels, from segment 2 to 18 inclusive, subequal in size. Pore formula normal, the pores opening outward from the margin of the carinae. Sterna sparsely hispid.

Gonopods with the apical half of the posterior division slender, pointed, and curving behind and partly obscured by the anterior division which is biramose and with its apical half in a sigmoid curve.

The generic name is in reference to the old name "Xaymaca" from which the modern name of Jamaica was derived.

Xaymacia granulata, n. sp.

From January 28 to February 8, 1937, numerous specimens were collected at the following localities: Caymanas, along Rio Cobre, (male type); Annotto Bay; Half Way Tree; Hope Gardens; Bath St. Thomas.

Description.—Length 16 to 18 mm; body parallel-sided from segment 1 to 16; males definitely more slender than females and the dorsum flatter, nearly horizontal; general size and color very similar to *Orthomorpha coarctata* (Saussure)

Living color dark brown except for the corners of segment 1 and the lateral carinae of succeeding segments which are light yellow,

the color being restricted to the outer margin of the carina at the front of each segment but broadening to include the entire posterior corner; last segment wholly brown; sterna, legs, preanal scale, and the anal valves colorless.

Head almost as wide as remainder of body; strongly and evenly inflated, subglobose, with a very definite sulcus extending across the vertex to between the antennae; the vertex shining, glabrous behind, sparsely and finely hispid in front, the remainder of the head much more densely hispid with erect hairs varying in length from very short to others several times as long. Antennae close together near the front of the head, separated by little more than the diameter of one socket, shaped as shown in Fig. 3; joints 5 and 6 each with a small area of sensory hairs near apex on the outer side.

First segment semicircular, strongly convex, with the posterior corners depressed, thin, horizontal, rather acute but not produced backward; surface densely scattered with small vesiclelike granules as high as broad, and three transverse rows of slightly larger setiferous granules, 12 of which are along the anterior margin, 10 in the median row and 8 to 10 somewhat in advance of the posterior margin; a single seta projects outward from the margin just in advance of the posterior corner.

Ensuing segments with granules and transverse rows of setiferous tubercles similar to those of segment 1; a pronounced transverse sulcus crosses the middle of each segment and the lateral carinae have one or two setae projecting outward from the outer margin (Fig. 4). Second segment with the outer margin of the keels slightly longer than on ensuing ones, the posterior corners produced backward in the same degree which remains uniform to segment 18, corners of segment 19 reduced to half size; from segment 5 backward the outer margin of the keels thickened and containing an elongate impressed area opening outward, this being much broader in the poriferous keels (Fig. 5). Pore formula normal.

Last segment short, conical, abruptly narrower at apex, the dorsal surface lacking granules except those bearing the setae, there being an anterior row of six of these and a posterior, subapical, row of four, the outermost actually being on the lateral surface.

Preanal scale large, triangular, the posterior margin of segment 19 just in front of it with 6 to

10 marginal setae. Anal valves moderately inflated, the margins thinly elevated.

Sterna sparsely hispid with long erect hairs. *Sterna* of fourth male legs with two rather large conical tubercles, other *sterna* and legs normal. Gonopods as shown in Fig. 6.

Orthomorpha coarctata (Saussure)

Numerous specimens collected at Annotto Bay, January 30; Half Way Tree, January 28 and 31; Caymanas, on sandy beach along Rio Cobre, February 3.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ACADEMY AND AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

THE ACADEMY

416TH MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS

The 416th meeting of the Board of Managers, held in the Cosmos Club, March 15, 1948, was called to order at 8 p.m. by the President, DR. F. D. ROSSINI. Others present were: H. S. RAPPLEYE, W. L. SCHMITT, W. W. DIEHL, F. M. DEFANDORF, C. F. W. MUESEBECK, R. BAMFORD, W. A. DAYTON, F. B. SILSBEE, M. A. MASON, A. O. FOSTER, L. A. ROGERS, C. L. GARNER, C. L. GAZIN, and, by invitation, H. E. McCOMB, R. J. SEEGER, and L. V. JUDSON.

The President announced the appointment of a Committee on Science Legislation: J. E. GRAF, Chairman, A. T. McPHERSON, W. W. RUBEY.

It was reported that the Executive Committee had agreed to accept an invitation to join with the Library of Congress, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Foundation for Integrated Education in cosponsoring a memorial meeting in honor of the late Alfred North Whitehead at the Library of Congress on Sunday, March 21, 1948.

The Executive Committee recommended to the Board that an allotment of \$20 be made to the Membership Committee to cover expenses of office, including the preparation of mimeographed summaries of the new-member qualifications for presentation to the Board.

The Chairman of the Committee on Meetings, DR. R. J. SEEGER, announced that the March meeting would be given over to the Academy Award winners for 1947.

The secretary read the following report submitted by a committee appointed to consider the creation of an office of President-Elect, increase in the permitted number of members, and the addition of two standing committees:

The Committee met on 25 February 1948 in the office of Dr. Gazin at the National Museum to consider the questions referred to it by the Board of Managers, namely, the questions of creating the office of "President-Elect" of the Washington Academy of Sciences, of increasing the permitted number of members, and of adding the Committee on Awards for Scientific Achievement and the Committee on Grants-in-Aid for Research to the standing committees of the Board of Managers.

The Committee recommends the creation of the office of President-Elect to promote continuity of policies and objectives of the Academy by acquainting the incoming president with the current business and the administrative routine of the Academy.

The Committee regards with favor the proposal to raise the permitted number of members of the Academy since this would make possible an expansion of the Academy more nearly in proportion to the growth of Washington as a center of science, and would at the same time provide additional income for the Academy. However, the Committee feels that the increase in number should be a modest one. A large increase would create so many vacancies that there might be a danger of lowering the standards of admission of the Academy. The Committee suggests that the permitted number of active members be raised from 650 to 700 and the number of resident active members from 500 to 550. The Committee feels that such action would provide ample room for suitable candidates for several years to come, especially since there are at present about 20 vacancies in the Academy.

The Committee recommends increasing the number of standing committees of the Board of Managers from four to six to include the Committee on Awards for Scientific Achievement and the Committee on Grants-in-Aid for Research. Both of these committees have been standing committees in effect for the past several years.

[There followed a list of suggested changes in the Bylaws and Standing Rules to carry out these recommendations.]

The Board accepted the report and instructed the Secretary to submit to a vote of the membership the recommended changes in